1:Du Bois E-5 (1938-1939) 1944
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Lastly there is a Protestant missionary, whose task is largely administrative. Under him are the casually educated missionary teachers, called gurus, who have been drawn mostly from other islands and who establish the actual proselytizing contacts with the mountain people. It is they who give the rudimentary instruction in Malay and in the three R's furnished in the twenty-five schools scattered throughout the high country. Such a school was in existence from 1925 to 1931 in the village area to be discussed. Then the school disintegrated owing to the hostility of the people to new gurus who replaced the original one. After 1933 only wandering preachers passed through the area. Their influence was minimal since they had no command of the local language and scarcely twenty of the mountain boys understood Malay.

The material that follows in this volume is drawn from a group of mountain people at Atimelang in the Barawahing district. This community lies above the northwest coast in the radjahship of Alor proper. It is only about five and a half miles from the port of Kalabahi as a crow flies, but by trail it is some fifteen miles, which take six to eight hours to cover on foot.

It is native custom in Alor to locate villages on mountain spurs and crests. This formerly furnished some degree of safety in warfare, but it makes water a problem, since springs may be as many as several hundred feet below in the ravine. Villages are usually small; a large one seldom has more than one hundred and fifty inhabitants. Since the pacification of the island by the Netherlanders, there has been some pressure on the natives to move their villages into more accessible locations, preferably on level stretches near the main horse trails that have been built across the island for official use.

The Atimelang complex is such a transposed group. In 1918 the area was embroiled in Alor's most serious war of pacification, which grew out of the murder of the radjah. The government then insisted that the five villages constituting the Atimelang complex move down from the ridges to the floor of an enclosed valley, which gives the impression of being an old volcanic crater. The floor of the valley is at an altitude of some 2500 feet, and the surrounding crest of hills rises between 300 and 500 feet higher. Since in the tropics temperatures drop rapidly with altitude, the thermometer registers usually between 70 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit. During eighteen months of recordings the minimum temperature was 59 degrees and the maximum 86 degrees. The humidity, however, even when the rains are over, is surprisingly high, and during the dry months from June to October the unclad mountain people suffer appreciable discomfort from the cold.